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10/676,634	10/01/2003	Luis M. Gomes	5150-82801	7873

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EXAMINER

AUGUSTINE, NICHOLAS

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2179

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

- A. This action is in response to the following communications: Amendment filed: 12/18/2007. This action is made **Final**.
- B. Claims 1 and 6-23 remain pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1 and 6-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deutscher et al. (2004/0001106), herein referred to as Deutscher in view of Hampapuram et al. (US 2004/0221262 A1), herein referred to as Hampapuram.

As for independent claims 1,18-21, Deutscher teaches a memory medium which stores program instructions implementing a graphical user interface (GUI) for a program and corresponding method and system for debugging a program, wherein, during execution of the program, the program instructions are executable by a processor to perform: receiving first user input hovering a mouse cursor over an expression in the source code; in response to said hovering the mouse cursor over the expression, displaying a GUI element proximate to the expression, wherein the GUI element includes a value of the expression; receiving second user input to the GUI element modifying the displayed value, thereby specifying a new value for the expression; and setting the expression in the program to the new value in response to the second user input, wherein the program continues execution in accordance with the new value of the expression (paragraph 143; wherein Deutscher explains how the user can double click an expression in the browser to display a pop-up edit box in a proximate location to the mouse as depicted in figures 13 and 17.

Deutscher does not specifically make the connection of figure 13 and 24A pop-up windows that hovering with a mouse can be used for the pop-up window of figure 13

which is used for pop-up window 24A, only that Deutscher gives an example of a mouse interaction trait being that of “double clicking” for pop-up window in figure 13. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made in include the functionality of hovering a mouse over the expression as well as double clicking, this is true because hovering the mouse and double clicking the mouse are very well known common mouse events in computer programs and because *Deutscher gives only for example and does not limit the system to only double clicking event from the mouse* for the pop-up window in figure 13 gives probable cause for an obvious variant of any mouse events such as hovering featured in figure 24A.

Deutscher also provides to the user the ability to use a standard hover maneuver to show a pop-up window (par.180, and figures 23-24C), although Deutscher is talking about a different pop-up window than shown in figure 13 the connection between the two pop-up windows (figure 13 and 24A) and the method of obtaining visual presentation of the two pop-up windows (double clicking and hovering respectively) one of ordinary skill in the art would make the determination that both figures 13 and 24A are pop-up windows as explained by Deutscher that use two different methods of presenting themselves, double clicking and hovering, and that figure 13 could be displayed by the method used to present figure 24A and vice-versa, hence because they are both pop-up windows and using one mouse event or another available by Deutscher's system would yield the predictable result to have a user hover over an area of interest to present the pop-up window shown in figure 13. Furthermore Hampapuram teaches the user using a mouse to hover over an area of interest to display a pop-up

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window called a “tool tip” (400) in paragraph 44. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Hampapuram into Deutscher, this is true because to one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the program being used in the system of Deutscher does not have to be program specific for the functionality of a pop-up control and that the pop-up control could work in any program environment (e.g. debugger). Thus the combination of Hampapuram into Deutscher would yield the predictable result of having a control pop-up window which is initiated by hovering with the mouse cursor over an area of interest by the user in such that the user is able to input data into the pop-up window upon presentation of pop-up window by the system.

Deutscher does not teach that the program being used in the system is a debugger program. However in the same field of endeavor Hampapuram teaches a debugging program for displaying source code for the program on a display during execution of the program (figure 3; paragraph 20). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Hampapuram into Deutscher, this is true because to one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the program being used in the system of Deutscher does not have to be program specific for the functionality of a pop-up control and that the pop-up control could work in any program (e.g. debugger). Also Deutscher system is related to a debugger in the sense that it is a developer (author) software used for creating program presentations wherein the user

can edit a program then preview, stop the preview, edit and preview again with this software (figure 11; paragraphs 137-140).

As for dependent claim 6, Deutscher teaches the memory medium of claim 1, wherein the GUI element is context sensitive (figure 17).

As for dependent claim 7, Deutscher teaches the memory medium of claim 6, wherein the GUI element comprises a control corresponding to a data type of the expression, and wherein the data type of the expression comprises at least one of: a string data type; a character data type; a numeric data type; a Boolean data type; and an array data type (figure 13 and 17).

As for dependent claim 8, Deutscher teaches the memory medium of claim 6, wherein the GUI element is operable to display the value of the expression in a specified format; wherein if the expression comprises integer data, the specified format comprises one or more of: decimal; hexadecimal; octal; binary; and ASCII; and wherein if the expression comprises single or double precision, the specified format comprises one or more of: floating point; and scientific notation (figure 8 and 17).

As for dependent claim 9, Deutscher teaches the memory medium of claim 8, wherein the specified format is specified via a second GUI element in the GUI (figure 17).

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As for dependent claim 10, Deutscher teaches the memory medium of claim 1, wherein the GUI element comprises: a first portion, operable to display the value of the expression, wherein the first portion is further operable to receive the second user input modifying the value; and a second portion, operable to display non-editable information related to the expression (note the analysis of claim 1).

As for dependent claim 11, Deutscher teaches the memory medium of claim 10, wherein the second portion comprises a text indicator, operable to display text (figure 17).

As for dependent claim 12, Deutscher teaches the memory medium of claim 10, wherein the first portion is further operable to graphically indicate that the value is editable (figure 15).

As for dependent claim 13, Deutscher teaches the memory medium of claim 1, wherein the expression comprises a variable (figures 8,13,15 and 17).

As for dependent claim 14, Deutscher teaches the memory medium of claim 1, wherein the expression comprises a syntactic expression comprising one or more of: one or more variables; one or more constants; one or more macros; and one or more operators (figure 15 and 17).

As for dependent claim 15, Deutscher teaches the memory medium of claim 1, wherein the execution of the program is in debugging mode (note the analysis of claim 1; debugging program taught by Hampapuram).

As for dependent claim 16, Deutscher teaches the memory medium of claim 1, wherein the program instructions are further executable to perform: evaluating the expression to determine the value of the expression (note the analysis of claim 1; debugging program taught by Hampapuram).

As for dependent claim 17, Deutscher teaches the memory medium of claim 1, wherein the program instructions are further executable to perform: dismissing the GUI element based on one or more of: third user input, indicating dismissal of the GUI element; and elapse of a specified time period (paragraph 143).

As for dependent claim 22, Deutscher teaches the memory medium of claim 21, wherein the window is substantially just large enough to display the value of the indicated expression (note the analysis of claim 1; debugging program taught by Hampapuram wherein Hampapuram depicts a tooltip).

As for dependent claim 23, Deutscher teaches the memory medium of claim 21, wherein the window is further operable to display the indicated expression, and wherein the program instructions are further executable to perform: displaying the indicated expression with the value in the window, wherein the window does not include visible boundaries demarcating the displayed expression and value, wherein the window is substantially just large enough to display the indicated expression and the value of the indicated expression (note the analysis of claim 1; debugging program taught by Hampapuram wherein Hampapuram depicts a tooltip).

(Note:) It is noted that any citation to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. In re Heck, 699 F.2d 1331, 1332-33, 216 USPQ 1038, 1039 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (quoting In re Lemelson, 397 F.2d 1006, 1009, 158 USPQ 275, 277 (CCPA 1968)).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 12/18/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

A1. Applicant argues specific points ("debugger" and "double-clicking") of Deutscher only in pages 3-5.

R1. These specific points were re-addressed in the new analysis of claims 1 and 18-21 above. Examiner particularly points out that the above rationale shows where Deutscher and Hampapuram both teach "the user can hover with the mouse over an area of interest in a graphical user interface to display a pop-up window" singly and in

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combination. Applicant argues only on the cited reference of Deutscher with no detailed argument on Hampapuram. Examiner notes that Hampapuram was used to cure the deficiency of how Deutscher does not disclose a debugger, in which Deutscher system is open to have its control methods work for any program like a debugger as taught by Hampapuram.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Inquires

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nicholas Augustine whose telephone number is 571-270-1056. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday: 7:30- 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on 571-272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Nicholas Augustine/
Examiner, Art Unit 2179
March 14, 2008

/Ba Huynh/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2179